



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

French, South Americans Said Dealing in Arms

EA1107110895 Nairobi EASTAFRICAN in English
10 Jul 95

[Report by Chris Erasmus] [FBIS Transcribed Excerpt]
French arms dealers and South African [as published]
drug syndicates are combining their efforts to keep
Burundi's ethnic conflict on the boil.

According to reliable western intelligence and security
sources, the French Government, while not directly
involved in arms sales by French nationals to both Hutu
and Tutsi militias, is well aware of what is going on in
Burundi.

And South American drug cartels are using the con-
tinuing instability in the country, plus the cover of
cash transactions for arms purchases by militias on both
sides, to launder drug profits from Europe, north United
States and elsewhere in Africa.

Asked to comment on these allegations, former Burundi-
an Foreign Minister Mr. Jean-Marie Ngendahayo, who is in
South Africa following a recent assassination at-
tempt and his subsequent resignation from the Burundi-
an cabinet, said: "that is very, very close to the truth."

"There is definitely South American drug money being
laundered through the arms sales taking place in Burundi."

The cartels may also be using the instability in Burundi
as a cover for their smuggling operations while some
drug money appears to be going into the financing of the
weapons sales, according to "the EAST AFRICAN's"
sources.

Mr. Ngendahayo agreed that the Chirac government in
Paris was probably not directly involved in the arms
sales to militias opposed to the coalition government
from which he resigned. But he insisted that the French
authorities, through their security and intelligence services
had to be aware of what was going on. [passage omitted]

A western intelligence source in Washington confirmed
Mr. Ngendahayo's view about a French link to the
Burundi violence, though declining to give details,
while another source in Johannesburg agreed that there
was "definitely a French connection" to the Burundian
conflict.

"We are not talking about Burundi as a major geo-
strategic pawn in a cold war-type scenario here - there
is no question of anything like that. Burundi has no
strategic importance whatsoever, there are no secret
bases and no important minerals there.

"What we are talking about is a foreign government
turning a blind eye to some of its nationals making some
quick money by selling arms to both sides." When we
asked our French counterparts about this their answer
was most interesting. The first thing they said was:
"How did you find out?" That's pretty revealing.

Asked for his views on a scenario involving French arms
dealers and South American drug money laundering,
former Burundian President Pierre Buyoya declined
comment. Speaking from his office in the Burundian
capital Bujumbura, he said he could not discuss such a
sensitive topic on the telephone. [passage omitted]

Rwanda

UNHCR Official Describes Repatriation of Refugees

LD0807171195 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 8 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] On 5 July, the UNHCR began
its operation to repatriate Rwandan refugees from the
Goma region camps in Zaire. Jean Helene, Radio France
International special envoy, met Joel Boutroue, the
UNHCR representative in northern Kivu, which houses
more than 700,000 refugees around Goma. The first
question: What measures can help to encourage the
refugees to return?

[Begin recording] [Boutroue] We do indeed have to
launch a whole range of initiatives, both in the home
country — Rwanda — and in the host countries —
Zaire and Tanzania. I think we have to initiate measures
to reestablish confidence with Rwanda — for example,
to transfer Kibumba camp, which is a problem (to do
with security), so transferring Kibumba will show that
we are trying to improve the situation along the border.
That is one thing.

We must indeed start the repatriation movement again.
We will start this week, but we still do not know the
number of people we will have. We also have to start
arrests of suspected persons, I think — not only in the
camps, but throughout those countries that are sheltering
certain persons who are known to have taken part in
the genocide, both European countries, and some other
African countries. I do not think you can accuse Zaire of
not doing anything, if we are not doing anything either
in Europe or in other Western countries, or in other
African countries.

That is as far as the host countries are concerned. As
for the home country, I think efforts have to be made
to be transparent. It is very desirable for Rwanda to put
in writing the procedures for arrests, the procedures for
those people returning home to recover their property.

Other goodwill measures will be visits by Rwandan officials to the camps in Zaire to establish a dialogue.

If Rwanda were to open its doors, its borders, to allow trucks with food and other things through to bring food to the camps here, I think that will also be seen as a sign of goodwill, a desire to show goodwill.

[Helene] Otherwise, can we expect a local or regional explosion, because the presence of the refugees is becoming more and more intolerable for the host countries?

[Boutroue] The presence of the refugees is indeed becoming more and more intolerable for the host countries: It is a huge burden on these countries whose social and economic situation is already parlous. That is one thing, and I also believe it is urgent for people to be able to return home under the best possible conditions, because unless they do, I think we are moving toward another explosion, a regional explosion.

So there is only one possibility, namely for people to return as soon as possible, in the best way that it can be arranged.

[Helene] How does the UNHCR react to the alarmist reports of Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch on the rearming of the refugees?

[Boutroue] It will be surprising if certain elements of the refugee population were not training, or were not trying to rearm, because several thousand people among the Rwandan refugees know that they cannot return other than by force, because they took part in the genocide.

So logically, I will say, these people are not just going to sit there and not do anything. They are going to try to get the means to go home other than by peaceful means. That is another reason why it is urgent to get the refugees home, to cut the ground from under the feet of those people, if you like.

[Helene] Are the camps still as difficult to run, being controlled by former officials involved in the genocide?

[Boutroue] The camps are difficult to run because they are too big and are in a very hostile environment, I will say. But to what extent they are controlled by former activists, or people involved in the genocide — it is less than before, that is certain. These people have a lot less power because nothing is distributed through them. The distributions are made directly to heads of families. So their power has decreased. Nevertheless, the more tension there is in Rwanda, for example, the greater their power becomes, because [words indistinct] we were right: There is no hope, and so on.

So if Rwanda is willing to show goodwill, if the asylum-giving countries are ready to show goodwill, all of

that benefits us, and it is so much power lost to the extremists. It is important to remember that.

[Helene] Is the UNHCR having difficulty in finding money to run the Rwandan refugee camps today?

[Boutroue] We have had a serious financial crisis since [word indistinct]. For example, the reason why we still have not transferred Kibumba, which gives us a lot of security problems on the border, is because we do not have enough money. That does indeed create serious problems. [end recording]

Zaire

Mobutu Signs Ordinance To Extend Transition Period

AB1007173695 Paris AFP in French
1748 GMT 9 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Kinshasa, 9 Jul (AFP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko signed on 8 July the ordinance extending the period of transition in Zaire by 24 months, the national radio said today. The head of state has 15 days to sign an ordinance on bills submitted to him by the High Council of Transition-Transitional Parliament (HCR-PT). On 1 July, the HCR-PT decided to extend the transitional period. During the 15 months granted for the first transitional period, the HCR-PT was not able to organize general elections and the constitutional referendum that would have logically ended the transition. This extension comes at a time when Zaire is again plunged into a political confusion after Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi's radical opposition and Marshal Mobutu's presidential group have teamed up to demand the removal of Monsignor Laurent Monsengwo, chairman of the Transitional Parliament.

The radical opposition, which is also demanding the resignation of Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo, has been making various deals with members of the presidential group within the Political Forces of the Conclave (FPC). These various deals have been denounced by the moderate opposition as well as some FPC members who are contesting the initiatives taken by their leader, Mandungu Bula Nyati, and which are aimed at establishing a rapprochement with opposition leader Etienne Tshisekedi. On 18 June, these FPC members, grouped in a "crisis committee," had denounced the contacts being made by the leadership of their movement with the radical opposition, saying that they were part of "an absurd design" to destabilize the institutions. [quotations marks as received]

Kengo Announces Cabinet Reshuffle; USOR Reacts

AB1007221995 *Libreville Africa No. 1 in French*
1830 GMT 10 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo has announced that there will be a cabinet reshuffle in the coming days. Contacted on the line by Mohamed Issoufou Saliou, the Zairian Government head, whom you will be hearing in a moment, has appealed to the entire Zairian political class to take part in the future government that he will be forming.

[Begin Kengo recording] On account of the new deal, demanded and decided after consultations with the president of the Republic on 8 July, to enlarge my government to include all persuasions, I shall henceforth start meeting with the various political families with a view to forming a national union government, which will permit us to go the polls with the participation of all. [end recording]

It must be said that the announcement was more or less expected. The prime minister spent the greater part of his day carrying out political consultations with the various political forces in the country. The consultations are said to be aimed at easing the political tension in the country. The tension was born of the pressure put on the High Council of the Republic-Transitional Parliament [HCR-PT] speaker by the Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition [USOR] and the presidential group, demanding his resignation.

The consultations have taken place after the meeting between Kengo wa Dondo and President Mobutu at Gbadolite over the weekend, and following Marshal Mobutu's decision to extend the transitional period by two years. The cabinet reshuffle was therefore virtually foreseeable. It, however, remains to be seen how the head of government's offer will be received by the par-

ties who insist absolutely on the removal of Monsignor Mosengwo as HCR-PT speaker. These parties already feel strong enough to demand the removal of Kengo wa Dondo himself.

USOR has just reacted to the determination of the prime minister to form a national union government. According to USOR, it is not a makeshift solution that the opposition wants, but a government that corresponds to the wishes of the Sovereign National Conference with, at its head, a prime minister that does not belong to President Mobutu's political family. Let us listen to the USOR Spokesman Aime Zaye.

[Begin Zaye recording] For the opposition forces, the issue is not one of a government reshuffle. Legality must be respected. This means that since a new transitional period is beginning, the provisions of Article 78 of the Constitution, on the appointment of a prime minister by the opposition, must be implemented. It is not a reshuffle, but simply the formation of a national union government that must be envisaged.

If Mr. Kengo would like to participate in these consultations, he is free to determine which of the two constitutional political families he belongs to, join the ranks of the family he thinks he belongs to, and participate in the consultations which are part of the new beginning commencing on 10 July, in accordance with the revision of the Constitution adopted by the assembly and promulgated recently by President Mobutu.

We shall not negotiate this famous reshuffle. We are maintaining our demand for a return to legality. This means the formation of a government headed by someone chosen by the political family to which the head of state does not belong, and it is not Mr. Kengo. [end recording]

Ethiopia

Foreign Minister Departs for Kuwait, Qatar

EA1007191995 *Addis Ababa Radio Ethiopia International Service in English 1630 GMT 10 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] An Ethiopian delegation led by Foreign Minister Seyoum Mesfin left today for Kuwait and Qatar for an official visit. The visit, scheduled to be conducted from 11 to 17 July, is aimed at fostering diplomatic relations with Kuwait and starting a new chapter of friendship with Qatar. The delegation comprises officials from trade and tourism sectors, as well as the investment office.

Kenya

Minister Blames Uganda for 'Holding up Progress'

EA1007165195 *Nairobi THE EASTAFRICAN in English 10 Jul 95 p 1*

[Article by Gitau Warigi: "Uganda to Blame Over EA Office Delay, Says Kenya; Diplomacy; As Delay in Setting Up the East African Commission Secretariat Drags on, Nairobi's Rift With Kampala is Cited as a Stumbling Block"]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Kenya at the weekend blamed its delay on appointing a secretary general for the East African Cooperation Commission on "misunderstandings" with Uganda, admitting for the first time that it was holding up progress on the regional programme agreed by the three heads of state last year.

Foreign Minister Kalonzo Musyoka said the Nairobi government was still committed to the tripartite commission for East African Commission but was unhappy with Uganda's dealings with Kenyan dissidents opposed to the Moi government. He specifically named the self-styled Brigadier John Odongo, who claimed to head a Uganda-based rebel group called February Eighteenth Revolutionary Army (FERA) and has since sought refuge in Ghana. Mr. Musyoka said: "There has to be complete good faith before we embark on this project. Uganda has to make it possible for us to go to Arusha."

It was the first public admission by a high-ranking Kenyan official that political differences between the two countries hindered the establishment of the commission's headquarters at Arusha and the posting of senior officials appointed by each of the three governments. In a wide-ranging interview with "THE EASTAFRICAN", the minister argued that the Museveni government had to demonstrate its commitment to good neighborliness. "The main delay has got to do with misunderstandings at the border (with Uganda). We want Uganda to come

clean on these events of FERA. They have openly admitted that they harbour subversive elements opposed to Kenya." [passage omitted]

In the weekend interview, which covered various issues and will be published in full next week by "THE EASTAFRICAN", Kenya's Mr. Musyoka said: "We remain committed to east African cooperation. We know it is a very popular idea. But there has to be complete good faith before we embark on this project. Uganda has to make it possible for us to go to Arusha." [passage omitted].

Foreign Minister Begins Tour of East Europe

EA0907133695 *Nairobi KNA in English 1014 GMT 9 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, 9 July — The minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr. Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka, left Nairobi last night for an official tour of four East European countries. The minister, who was accompanied by officials from the Kenya External Trade Authority, Investment Promotion Center, and EPZ [Export Processing Zone] will visit Poland, [the] Czech Republic, the Republics of Slovakia and Hungary. Mr. Musyoka will hold wide-ranging discussions with senior government officials in those countries.

He was seen off at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport by the chief of protocol, Mr. Mutuma Kathurima.

Somalia

Fighting Intensifies; Aid Groups Plan Food Relief

AB1007181295 *Paris AFP in English 1703 GMT 10 Jul 95*

[By Ali Musa Abdi]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, July 10 (AFP) — Fighting intensified in Somalia Monday [10 July] as north Mogadishu warlord Ali Mahdi Mohamed accused General Mohamed Farah Aidid of fomenting civil war and relief agencies planned a joint task force to get food to starving children in Mogadishu. A quarter of the capital's children under the age of five are suffering from acute malnutrition and their plight is worsening, the French charity International Action Against Famine [AICF] warned Friday after a survey.

Reports reaching Mogadishu from the hinterland said fighting in central Somalia between clan militias armed with heavy weapons reigned Monday, and clashes were reported farther to the south, with three villages attacked and burnt there as militias fought over territory and camel rustling.

Fighting was also reported at Sallahley village, 70 kilometres (45 miles) south of Hargeysa in breakaway northern "Somaliland," where a spokesman for "president" Mohamed Ibrahim Egal said 10 rebels and two "government" soldiers were killed in a fierce battle.

The fighting in central Somalia, which left at least 32 people dead last week, was apparently sparked by the murder of a Somali National Front (SNF) Marehan supporter in Mogadishu by Aidid's Habr Gedir followers. The area is inhabited by a volatile mix of feuding pastoralist clans — the Marehan, Habr Gedir, Majerteen and Hawadle.

No casualty figures were available for Monday's fighting.

Aidid, whose supporters elected him "interim president" of Somalia last month, meanwhile announced the formation of a "national army" — though the 300 recruits training at a ruined Chinese-built stadium in south Mogadishu are suffering from an outbreak of diarrhea.

Aidid's government has received no international recognition — Somalia has had no central authority since the overthrow of dictator Mohamed Siad Barre in January, 1991 — and his position among warring clan leaders was weakened last month when his former financier, Osman Hassan Ali "Atto," ousted him as president of the Somali National Alliance faction and opted for co-operation with Ali Mahdi.

Ali Mahdi, who controls north Mogadishu and two enclaves in the south of the capital, told reporters Friday that Aidid's establishment of an "army" was "the declaration of a new round of civil war."

"If they attempt to send militias of fortune against us, we shall react aggressively — and that will be the end of General Aidid," he declared.

Relief workers said Monday that food was available in Mogadishu but that many families were too poor to buy it, with the pull-out of UN troops and relief agencies leaving more than 15,000 Somalis without jobs. Water, now drawn exclusively from wells, has become expensive, and AICF officials warned that untreated well-water could lead to outbreaks of cholera and diarrhoea over the coming months.

Barton said that although some food could be bought locally, items such as powdered milk needed to be imported.

But shipments through Mogadishu Port are not possible because of the danger of looting and extortion, she said.

The agency is considering using other ports, despite the danger of looting on the subsequent road trips, but one

shipping company has just turned down such a voyage, she said.

"We'll just have to think of some way of getting food there."

Gunmen Open Fire During Market Blaze; 8 Dead

AB1107102595 Paris AFP in English
1013 GMT 11 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, July 11 (AFP) — Looters and militiamen opened up fire with automatic rifles, killing eight people, as an accidental blaze at Mogadishu's sprawling Bakara market turned into a huge fire.

A 16-year-old girl died of smoke inhalation in the events late Monday [10 July], and at least 11 people were wounded by bullets as the fire spread from a take-away food stall, the flames lighting up the sky and drawing crowds from all over south Mogadishu.

Militiamen who maintain security at the market, where goods range from guns to cosmetics, opened fire as looters fired bursts from automatic rifles — carried by many residents of this lawless capital — as they tried to escape.

Witnesses said most of the dead and wounded were caught by stray bullets.

Stall-holders estimated damage at more than four million dollars.

The market is the biggest business centre in Somalia, which has been without a government since the overthrow of dictator Mohamed Siad Barre in January 1991, and even serves as the country's central bank, with money-changers fixing rates for the Somali shilling daily.

Khadija Warsame, who sells clothes there, complained that the security militia blocked stall-holders trying to demolish a wooden kiosk to contain the fire just after it started.

State-owned fire-extinguishers were looted long ago by truck drivers, and volunteers who drove water-tankers into the market found their routes blocked by stalls erected in the middle of the roads.

Others eventually arrived with bulldozers and forklifts and managed to isolate the burning section.

It was still smoking Tuesday morning.

President: New Constitution Being Drafted

EA1007161495 Hargeysa Radio Hargeysa Voice of the Republic of Somaliland in Somali 1200 GMT 1 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Mr. Mohamed Haji Ibrahim Egal, the president of the Republic of Somaliland said at the presidency today [1 July] that the process of drafting the constitution should be completed within 12 months. He said this after a session of the Somaliland Parliament and a meeting held by the national constitution drafting committee. The meeting was chaired by the president and discussed the country's constitution. Mr. Egal said that he hoped the constitution would be a wise and lasting one. He said everyone was required to express his views when asked. Foreign experts would also take part so that a clear and understandable constitution would result. He said that once the constitution had been drafted, the public would be informed on the mass media and asked to comment. Thereafter a referendum would be held. The 10-man constitution-drafting committee has reported on how it is carrying out its duties and what has been achieved so far.

Somaliland Legislature Forms Judicial Committee

EA1007215195 Hargeysa Radio Hargeysa Voice of the Republic of Somaliland in Somali 1200 GMT 29 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Parliament today approved a bill providing for the establishment of the judicial committee of the Republic of Somaliland. The bill reads as follows:

Having perused Articles 11 and 24 of the national charter of the Republic of Somaliland; being convinced of the need to establish a judicial committee; and having considered the approval of Article 104 of the national charter by the executive council, Parliament has approved the following law.

Article I

1. As provided for by Article 24 of the national charter, the judicial committee, which is independent, will be responsible for the recruitment, promotion, demotion, dismissal, transfer and discipline of judges;
2. The committee is empowered to ensure that no judge is arrested without its approval, but such approval is not required if a judge is apprehended while committing a crime carrying a minimum punishment of three years' imprisonment.

Article II

1. The membership of the judicial committee will comprise all the members of the high court, the attorney general, and four members elected by parliament every three years in consultation with the relevant parliamentary subcommittees. Members of the government coun-

cils and practicing advocates are excluded from membership;

2. The committee will be chaired by the chairman of the high court;
3. In the absence of the chairman of the high court, the deputy chairman of the high court will become chairman;
4. The senior deputy chairman of the high court will be the secretary of the judicial committee.

Article III

1. The judicial committee will uphold the independence of the judiciary and implement the work of the courts through the chairman of the high court;
2. The committee will conduct oral and written examinations for prospective judges and may be assisted in this by legal experts.

Article IV

1. The committee's decisions are valid only if at least seven members participate in a meeting;
2. If the vote is equally split on any issue, the chairman of the meeting has the casting vote;
3. The attorney general will defend the committee from complaints directed against any ruling issued by a judge but will not participate in arriving at a verdict in a trial.

Article V

The judicial committee will delegate to the chairman of the high court the responsibility of allotting annual and casual leave for judges.

Article VI

After parliament has elected four members of the public [to serve on the judicial committee], the chairman of the parliament will effect the appointments and submit them to the chairman of the judicial committee, as provided for in an appendix to this bill.

Article VII

The foregoing is in conformity with Law No. 15 approved by parliament on 1 October 1993 and any law that contradicts it is thereby rendered null and void.

Tanzania**U.S. Company Locates Site for Satellite Station**

EA0807192995 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1600 GMT 7 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has welcomed the siting of a satellite communication station, here in Tanzania, which will serve East and Central African countries.

President Mwinyi said the project should benefit Tanzania, which will receive new technology. President Mwinyi said this yesterday at State House in Dar es Salaam, after being briefed by a three-man delegation from the African Telecommunications Company of Atlanta, U.S.A., led by Ambassador (Harvey).

The director and founder of the company, Mr. (Gregory Brown), said \$800 [figure as heard] of the project will be spent, in addition to the cost of the satellite, which will serve the whole of African continent and will have two receiving stations in Ghana and Tanzania.

Mr. (Brown) said that the project was not meant to enter into competition with other communication stations already in Africa. The station will, however, increase the scope of the communication services available.

Uganda

Government Responds to Kenya's 'Malicious' Claim

EA1007212095 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1900 GMT 10 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Government of Uganda has categorically denied a claim made by the Kenyan Government that Uganda is to blame for the delay to establish the East African Corporation Secretariat. The claim was published in a lead article which appeared in THE EASTAFRICAN newspaper today, Monday, 10 July to 16 July 1995. In THE EASTAFRICAN newspaper, Mr. Kalonzo Musyoka, minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation of Kenya, is quoted as saying that: There has to be complete good faith before we embark on this project, and Uganda has to make it possible for us to go to Arusha. Mr. Musyoka is further reported as saying that the Museveni government has to demonstrate its commitment to good neighborliness and accuses Uganda as harboring subversive elements opposed to Kenya.

Following the accusations, Uganda responded as follows in a statement issued by the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda. The statement reads in full:

With regard to Uganda's refusal to hand over John Odongo, a refugee then living in Uganda, there is no basis for Kenya to continue making accusations against Uganda. Uganda has, unilaterally in the spirit of good neighborliness, followed the policy of not hosting anybody who may wish to use Ugandan territory to destabilize his country of origin. [Word indistinct] a number of Kenyans who stay in Uganda, the Government of Kenya felt uncomfortable about have had to leave for other countries. [sentence as heard] Uganda has proposed and remains prepared to have joint physical inspection of any parts of the country alleged to be used by Kenyan subversive elements.

Uganda has encouraged border and bilateral meetings to resolve any issue that could cause problems between the two countries.

However, this has not been the case with Kenya. Malicious propaganda by the government, party officials, party newspaper and harassment of Ugandans have been the response by Kenya.

Uganda has remained committed to respecting the rights of sovereign states and promoting of closer interaction of the people in the region. Like anybody else living in Uganda, Kenyans in Uganda continue to have unrestricted movement, their lives and property are secure and they go about their business normally. While Uganda has promoted closer cooperation, Kenya has not reciprocated, as the following illustrate:

1. Uganda national residents in Kenya, including refugees, businessmen, travelers, etc. have been harassed, imprisoned without trial, deported and have had their property confiscated. There are some whose torture resulted into death.
2. Kenya has been used as a base by Ugandan dissidents, who have launched attacks on villages and killed innocent civilians, like for example, the late Amon Bazira killed people in Kasese villages and claimed responsibility for the deaths, after which he continued to live in Kenya. The 9th October movement killed people in Tororo, particularly resistance council officials, and its leaders continue to live in Kenya. Alice Lakwena, who is in Kenya, led a rebellion, where thousands of lives were lost and most of the dissident groups are based in Kenya and efforts to get them from Kenya have been frustrated.
3. Whereas it is the policy of the Ugandan Government to encourage the voluntary return of her refugees, Ugandan dissidents who have made peace with the Ugandan Government have found it difficult to leave Kenya. A number of them have been arrested and mistreated in order (?to force them) to fight the Ugandan Government.
4. On a number of occasions, and at will, Kenya has closed the international common border with Uganda thereby denying Uganda her right of access to the sea. The border was closed from 18 to the 20 December 1987. It was also closed in 1988, 1992 and some border crossing points were unilaterally sealed off in 1995. Kenyan troops have been deployed along our common border on a number of occasions. Kenyan troops have also violated Uganda's territorial boundaries. For instance, on 20 March 1995, Kenyan security forces crossed into Uganda, Somo village in Mbale District, and shot four people dead including Mr. Yovan Wafula, the elderly father of Oliver George Masika, a member of the Constituent Assembly and former chief justice of Uganda. On 23 April 1995, Kenyan security agents kidnapped a Ugandan, one Lieutenant John Kibwana from

his home in mbale and took him to Bungoma for interrogation. He was later reported dead.

5. Kenya's unilateral decision to restrict Uganda to buy her fuel products from the pipeline terminal in Eldoret when it is cheaper for oil dealers to purchase the same from Mombasa Port.

6. Kenya's refusal to pay Uganda the 90 million dollars being the balance of the compensation Kenya has to pay Uganda for losses under the East African Compensation Fund agreement of 14 May 1984 following the break-up of the East African community. Kenya has ignored Uganda numerous requests to effect the payment even when the issue has been agreed at the highest level.

7. The Kenyan Government's reluctance to review the price of electricity Uganda exports to Kenya, which is now at a ridiculously low price.

8. In contrast to the above, Kenya continuously and dramatically increases its port, that is Mombasa, and other cargo charges for Ugandan goods.

The Ugandan Government reiterates her unequivocal commitment to regional cooperation. Its policy is not based on any conditionalities. While it is [word indistinct] that Ugandan dissidents operate freely from

Kenya, Uganda has never linked their presence in Kenya to any cooperation arrangements. Uganda's commitment to regional cooperation therefore is firm and without any preconditions.

On her part, Uganda has met all her obligations for the operationalization [as heard] of the Secretariat for East African Cooperation, including the nomination of the deputy executive secretary and the payment of our share of 339,640 dollars toward the budget for the initial financial year and this money is lying on the account of the East African Secretariat in Arusha.

The East African region should not be denied the opportunity to establish an institution that would enhance cooperation and integration of the East African peoples. The government proposes that Tanzania and Uganda forge ahead with deepening East African cooperation, while the door remains open for the sister Republic of Kenya to join this cooperation as and when she is ready, as cooperation in East Africa should not be put on hold by Kenya and the delay blamed on Uganda because of an incident such as that of Odongo [which] is diversionary.

End of statement.

ANC Updates Progress on Constitution

(Internet) ANC Gopher in English No.3 Jul 95

["Constitution News," an ANC "Information Bulletin" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] ANC Constitutional Proposals No. 1

In this edition of Constitution News we provide the first part of an updated summary of the proposals adopted by the ANC Constitutional Conference held at the beginning of April. The proposals, which will continue to be developed through discussion within the structures of the organisation, will be the basis of ANC input into the Constitutional Assembly. In the next edition of Constitution News, due out in the second week of July, we will provide a summary of the second half of the ANC's constitutional proposals.

Part 1

CONSTITUTING THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

The constitution's preamble would express a commitment to:

- an open society which protects the dignity and worth of every South African;
- a unified South Africa, founded on the sovereignty of the people of South Africa;
- overcoming the legacy of the past and preventing new forms of oppression;
- taking our place among the family of nations in Africa and the world.

The eleven official languages which are recognised in the Interim Constitution would be equally recognised in the final constitution. There would be room for national or provincial governments to choose certain languages as the official languages or for use in particular instances. Every person would have the right to communicate in the courts, in parliament and with the government in their own language. All South Africans would be entitled to equal and full citizenship, which may be acquired by birth, decent, marriage or naturalisation. Citizenship could only be lost in circumstances set out by legislation.

Part 2

BILL OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Bill of Rights will create a basis of guarantees which will ensure the elimination of oppression, discrimination, inequality and division. Not all rights can

be properly set out in the constitution, and may need to be elaborated on through legislation.

The Bill of Human Rights needs to establish a balance between equality and liberty, protecting the dignity of individuals rather than their economic privileges. It needs also to maintain a balance between democratic government and the protection of individual liberty. In guaranteeing certain socio-economic rights the Bill should not give courts the power to set government priorities. It should establish, however, a floor of basic economic rights, which can be expanded through legislation or other parts of the constitution. The Bill would include the right:

- to Freedom of association, speech and assembly, and to change government;
- to information and the free circulation of ideas and opinions;
- to a fair trial and the prohibition of cruel and unusual punishment, degrading treatment and forced labour;
- to live where one chooses and freedom of movement;
- to life and dignity;
- to privacy;
- to freedom of religion, language and culture;
- of workers to set up independent trade unions, to strike and to engage in collective bargaining;
- to be protected from discrimination, particularly on the grounds of ethnicity, language, race, birth, sexual orientation or disability;
- of children to be protected from neglect, abuse, exploitation or exposure to harm.

The right to free speech would not include the right to "hate speech", which would be regulated by legislation. Similarly, details regarding the right to free publication and the circulation of pornography should be regulated by legislation.

The right to life and dignity would not preclude the legislature from making laws providing for and regulating the right to an abortion. Discussion continues in the ANC on how abortion relates to reproductive and other human rights.

The right of employers to lock-out workers, which is contained in the Interim Constitution, would be removed from the final constitution. The Bill would establish a system of just and secure property rights, which would include provision for access to land and for the redress of inequities. The Bill of Rights would also support the provision of homes, employment and services like electricity and water; affirm the right of all people to have access to basic education, health and welfare services; and direct that the environment be protected from desecration.

These rights can be limited or deviated from only in accordance with democratic tradition and international law and standards.

Part 3

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

National Assembly

Parliament would consist of the National Assembly and Senate. For the National Assembly there would be a mixed system of representation, which allows for a combination of constituency-based representation and proportional representation. The national assembly would consist of between 300 and 400 members, however the ANC is still discussing how many representatives there should be. Also under discussion is whether there should be single or multi-member constituencies, and what the relative percentages should be of constituency and proportional representation.

Parliament should be elected at least every five years from a common voters roll, and on the basis of universal adult suffrage. The elections would be administered and supervised by an independent Electoral Commission. The commission would consist of 6 people elected by a 75 percent majority of the National Assembly.

The Parliamentary Committee system would be used to ensure executive accountability to an informed parliament. The committees would have the right to consider proposed legislation, to initiate new legislation and to conduct public inquiries within their area of jurisdiction.

Senate

Although the Senate would be a functioning component of the national legislature, it is dealt with in the ANC proposals in the section on provincial government. This is because of its central role in empowering provinces and in defining the relationship between national and provincial levels of government.

National Executive

Coalition cabinets (as in the Government of National Unity) will be based on voluntary political pacts only, and will not be required by the constitution. The President would be the head of state with both ceremonial and executive powers. They would be elected by the National Assembly, would have the same term of office as the assembly and would only be available for re-election once. They would appoint and dismiss Ministers and Deputy Ministers at their discretion.

The Deputy President would also be elected by the National Assembly, and would be the parliamentary leader of the majority party. Cabinet members would

be accountable to Parliament and the President. The President or Deputy President could be impeached on a resolution by a 2/3 majority of both houses on the grounds of a serious violation of the Constitution or other laws or inability to perform the functions of their office.

Parliament could pass a motion of no-confidence in the President and their Cabinet, in which event the President may either resign or call a general election.

Part 4

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The final constitution would create a balanced and co-operative provincial system through, on the one hand, provinces collaborating at a national level through the Senate, and on the other hand through the division of competencies between national and provincial levels. Provinces would in the main retain their present law-making competencies, while they would have a more substantial responsibility for exercising executive power and making supplementary laws.

Senate

The role and structure of the Senate would change from what it is presently to give provinces a more direct say in developing national legislation.

The functions of the Senate would be:

- to maintain a close relationship with the provincial governments and give expression to the administrative experience and needs of the provinces;
- have a significant say over National Assembly bills that deal with the exercise of powers and performance of provincial functions;
- bear co-responsibility for the Republic of South Africa as a whole regarding provincial interests.

The Senate would have between 50 and 100 members, appointed by the provincial executives or legislatures. The possibility of including local government representation in the Senate was favourably considered by the ANC Constitutional Conference.

The Senate would be able to block, approve or initiate laws dealing with provincial matters; and would have the right to review other laws. Through the Senate, provinces would participate in the drafting of the national budget, though it would have no powers to block financial bills. Discussion is continuing on exactly how provinces would be represented in the Senate; the size, administration and functioning of the Senate; and the relationship between the Senate, the National Assembly and the Executive.

This proposal would have the twin effect of imposing national considerations upon provinces, while imposing provincial considerations on the national law-making process.

Provincial Government

Given the role of provinces in national law-making through the Senate, the provinces' law-making competencies remain very much the same as present (with the exclusion of policing, which was never properly part of provincial competencies as outlined in Schedule 6 of the Interim Constitution).

In the event of inconsistency between national and provincial legislation, the national legislation will prevail only if national uniformity is desirable; it is necessary for the country to speak with a single voice; it deals with national economic policies; or if it provides for equality of opportunity. Where a provincial law doesn't deal with any of these matters, but deals with specific socio-economic or cultural needs of a province, it will prevail over a national law. Provinces would also be responsible for developing the details of the framework legislation of the national government.

The executive powers of provinces — the essence of political governance — would be significantly expanded. The guiding criteria for the allocation of executive powers for national and provincial government would be accountability, effectiveness and efficiency: the level at which the best results with the least government expenses can be obtained, would be the level of the allocation of the relevant power.

Local Government

Comprehensive framework legislation — including its powers, functions and structures — would be enacted at a national level. The implementation and supervision of the legislation would be delegated to provinces. The national legislation would:

- prescribe the areas of self-administration of local government;
- make provision for the allocation of mandatory functions;
- allow for the implementation of this legislation by provinces;
- confer the right upon local government to make by-laws.
- confer the necessary financial entitlements, authority and controls upon local government, subject to the provinces' right to supervise such controls.

Elections to local government shall take place on either a proportional or ward basis, or both.

Traditional Authorities and Cultural Bodies

Provision would be made for an appropriate structure consisting of traditional leaders to be created by law, to advise parliament and provincial legislatures on matters relevant to customary law and the powers and functions of chiefs. The powers of traditional leaders would be exercised subject to the provisions of the constitution and other laws. The ANC continues to discuss detailed proposals on the form and function of such structures.

Negotiations Get Under Way

Negotiations on substantive constitutional issues have begun in earnest in the CA's [Constitutional Assembly] Constitutional Committee (CC). The 46-member CC has a mandate to coordinate the work of the CA and to engage in some level of negotiations and decision-making.

Until now the main constitution-making work has been taking place in the six theme committees, which have been processing the 1.8-million written submissions; holding sectoral hearings; and attending public meetings on the constitution. As the theme committees wrap up their work, the Constitutional Committee is beginning to deliberate on the issues outlined by the theme committees.

Some discussion has already taken place on the Bill of Rights and the public service. Draft text is being prepared on the judiciary and the public protector, and should be discussed in the CC shortly.

Workshop To Deal With Outstanding Issues

An ANC constitutional workshop will be held on 29-30 July 1995 to address issues which were not resolved by the National Constitutional Conference in April. The workshop will broaden consultation on these issues and, where possible, develop policy guidelines.

Among the issues to be discussed is the electoral system — whether there should be single or multi-member constituencies; how many MPs and senators there should be; and what the balance should be between proportional and constituency representatives.

Other unresolved issues relate to:

- functioning of the senate;
- national executive;
- motions of no confidence;
- cabinet members;
- provincial legislatures;
- provincial constitutions;
- local government;
- institutions of traditional leadership.

Among the approximately 200 people who will be attending the workshop will be representatives from ANC provincial structures, the Constitutional Assembly, the national constitutional commission, Youth League, Women's League, Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions], SACP [South African Communist Party] and Sanco [South African National Civic Union].

Provincial workshops or consultations would need to happen in preparation for the national workshop. Working groups at the level of the NEC [National Executive Committee] have been formed to develop papers which can form the basis of discussion at the workshop.

The next edition of Constitution News will contain more detail about the issues which the workshop will be dealing with.

ANC Urges Death Penalty for Apartheid Crimes

*MB1107084395 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 0500 GMT 11 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The ANC in KwaZulu/Natal has asked that the reinstatement of the death sentence be considered to punish crimes against the ANC during the apartheid era. The government of National Unity has also been asked to set up Nuremberg-type trials for offenders who refuse to volunteer information.

This development follows allegations by former security policeman Paul Erasmus that even after the release of President Nelson Mandela in 1990, the previous National Party government continued with dirty tricks and political murders in an attempt to destabilize the ANC.

The ANC said that, in light of this, and because of former Police Commissioner Johan van der Merwe's admission that the previous cabinet was aware of the security forces' activities, Deputy President F. W. de Klerk should tell the country the truth about the National Party's campaign of dirty tricks.

The disclosures were made in a secret Goldstone report last week, and are being investigated by an international team under the leadership of the attorney general in Pretoria, Dr. Jan d'Oliveira.

'Inadequate' Government Delivery on RDP Promises

*MB0707183995 Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL
in English 30 Jun 95 p 19*

[Unattributed editorial: "The People Wait"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Grass-roots ANC members have every reason to be browned off with their leaders in government, who are not getting on and delivering

what they promised. Ordinary folk who want houses, fresh water, better transport and other basic daily needs should remember when the regional elections come about — if that ever happens — the inability of the ANC government to deliver.

The plan, in the form of the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] (a not very potent programme of public works), is in place. The money was made available in the last Budget. But there has been severely inadequate delivery.

Parliamentary democracy is not functioning. Policy formation, to the extent that it is taking place, is being handled by a myriad of committees. There are so many of them that one MP has found herself a member of 14, some of which sit simultaneously. They are being fed half-baked policies, often by obscure pressure groups, which in the light of the least discussion have to be reversed.

And so over the past year we have seen the nationalisation of the means of production rejected, the nationalisation of doctors reversed and an education policy that has encouraged chaos in some schools and condoned unrest in universities. Policemen, nurses and teachers (all providers of essential services) have been on strike and innocent people have died. Crime is rampant, hospitals are overcrowded, prices rise and affirmative action has brought the Development Bank to the verge of collapse — it now has to be absorbed by the IDC [Industrial Development Corporation].

Regional government is close to chaos, disputes over the grouping of regional tax sources in substructures are jeopardising regional elections, while reforms to enforce efficient tax collection and payment for social services already rendered are not taking place with anything like conviction or enthusiasm.

When sensible economic reforms are announced (such as the reduction of protective tariffs in some industries) they are negated by industrial action to force the introduction of labour laws that will foster unemployment and inhibit efficiencies by forcing up the cost of business.

Yet the subjects of public debate are enforced centralised bargaining, the need to increase the number of telephones as a basic human right to alleviate poverty, the need for the SABC to produce propaganda in the name of public-sector broadcasting in appropriate but sometimes obscure languages and whether the springbok should remain a national sporting symbol. The independence of the central bank overshadows the need for law and order and the creation of jobs when nearly half the work force is unemployed.

Has the ANC forgotten that it controls the government and that it has the money and an extensive public service to put its policies into practice?

Why is it inert? Why does it not have clear priorities and sensible policies? Why does the President attend only about one in eight Cabinet meetings, and why does FW de Klerk chair so many of them? Why is Thabo Mbeki so often abroad and exhausted?

This week the business of government is being obscured again by a nonsensical demand from trade unions that trade agreements should be signed only with those nations that uphold what they call worker rights.

This would not only restrict trade and inhibit economic growth and thereby fly in the face of international initiatives to the contrary but it would have a perverse impact mostly on those countries in Africa racked by poverty and unemployment and which neglect the most basic of human rights.

It is as foolish as suggesting that the Foreign Affairs department should spend more on embassies in Africa than those in Europe and America. As it is, our embassies in Paris and Bonn have been turned into centres for the celebration of African culture rather than conduits for trade. Key diplomats cannot even speak the local languages.

Indigent Africa offers SA [South Africa] the opportunity to play a leadership role — and, by doing so, pay for Africa's extravagance once Africa has wasted its own resources. It is less the apportionment of the Foreign Affairs budget that requires scrutiny than its sheer size and extravagance.

If, a year ago, this government had embarked on a policy aimed at the uncompromising maximisation of economic growth and the prioritisation of policy, there is a good chance that by now a resurgent prosperity would have improved the daily lot of the ordinary man substantially. He would probably have been in a position to buy from a rising income at least some of what government promised.

So today he benefits neither from redistribution nor from growth. He is politically free, which is important. But materially he has very little for which to thank government. He should protest.

Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Interviewed

*MB0707174995 Johannesburg NEW NATION
in English 7 Jul 95 p 11*

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Aziz Pahad by correspondent Zohra Mohamed; place and date not given]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] **There seems to be growing dissatisfaction in the Parliamentary Select committee amid speculation that your department appears to bypass its recommendations and does not take into account its reports on certain matters.**

The criticisms are coming from a small faction and we don't think that's a bad thing. People are suddenly waking up to the fact that we have international relations and are beginning to question and discuss a lot of things in this regard.

It may have been a simple misunderstanding between ourselves and the Parliamentary Select Committee. We have always been open and always given them more documentation than anyone has ever received from us. We have always invited them to spend time in Pretoria, but they are now saying they are too busy and want to limit it to one area.

Foreign policy is too complex a matter to be handled by one particular department. There are several other players. Every ministry must get involved. South Africa is playing a major role in almost every area of foreign affairs, including the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity and the Commonwealth.

In the first speech made by the Foreign Affairs Minister last year, he outlined the need to take foreign affairs outside of the Foreign Affairs Department to ensure people involvement. But this must not be a populist statement.

We talk about people involvement, but sit in our ivory towers and discuss issues without involving the people. We have been advocating the need to set up an advisory council which would include trade unions, the private sector, academics and other institutions. We have been talking about this for a year and a half, but it has not materialised because institutions feel threatened, they think we want to take away their jobs away. **What is being done within your department to ensure that it is representative of the new South Africa?**

When we came into power last year, we discovered there were six components of foreign affairs: the old Department of Foreign Affairs, the ANC's department of international affairs, and then we discovered that there were the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and

Ciskei (TBVC) states. We had to bring all these into one department.

We are in the process of transforming the department. We are running cadet programmes. Within the next few months, we should have at least 40 percent transformation. That is an objective we want to aim for. However, we must not think every white person in the department is a reactionary. This would go against the ANC, which is opposed to any racial groupings. There are many good people in the department who must be encouraged to play an important role. Of course there are those who oppose change, but they are leaving anyway. **How is the new South Africa reading the global economic environment, in relation to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), where growing dissatisfaction over its performance seems to be emerging in the developing world, while developed countries continue to grow?**

That is a key question, because economics is really the driving force of foreign policy. We have to play an important role in doing several things. One is: how do we ensure that South Africa's economy grows? That means: how do we as a department create an atmosphere to attract more investment, trade opportunities, and open up to new territories like Latin America, Asia, etc?

In this context, institutions like the IMF and the World Bank have to be seen in this sense — that as we are entering the international community there is a globalisation of the economy. There are many powerful economic blocks. And clearly as they become more powerful they protect their interests.

We have to enter that situation fresh, we must transform this into a challenge. This has not yet taken place locally, especially within the private sector. They still have a very conservative attitude. The IMF and the World Bank are now coming under discussion as we reach the 50th anniversary of the UN.

Clearly we need to examine how these institutions have to change to take on board the realities of the countries they are supposed to be assisting. I think we will continue to strengthen the argument that where the IMF comes in, it cannot impose solutions that do not take into consideration its effects on the people. This is a debate we need to take more seriously.

How we transform these institutions to become more receptive to the needs of the people is something we have to address here. But the best answer is: we should never allow the economy of a country to reach the stage where we have to bring in the IMF.

Should we not be exporting the concept of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP)

to Africa, as opposed to providing military assistance to other countries?

We are very committed to resolutions to end conflicts in Africa. That is why South Africa is playing a major role in the OAU in conflict prevention. We believe that Africa must take a more important role to prevent conflicts. If Africa does not do this, the effects of the conflict will devastate all of us.

You cannot have economic growth if there is no stability and peace. It's a typical chicken and egg story. But we have to at least try to resolve the conflict and create stability in order to get the economic transformation.

The conflict in Rwanda may for example appear very far away, but it has a knock-on effect on us. Investors abroad are quite uninformed. To them, Africa is Africa.

The second aspect is that Africa's marginalisation is becoming a problem. It's one of the richest continents, but is now the poorest, and getting poorer. Therefore the OAU has now started discussing how we deal with the economic transformation. We want the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to become a powerful body, and we want to establish a regional RDP that would be in the interests of the region as a whole and as individual countries. **There is a concern that as South Africa enters foreign markets, this would at the same time pose a threat to other African states who may not be able to compete with South Africa for the same markets.**

There is that concern, but it's our task in our interaction to convince, especially countries in our region, that we are not entering these markets to impoverish them, but rather, we are coming in for mutually advantageous relations. This means a joint venture. We have to build trust and confidence in the region, which I think is happening. We need to convince them that it is not our intention to become the new imperialist in the region. But this will take time.

Is the Defence Ministry not pre-empting the work of Foreign Affairs by claiming that there is a possible military threat to the country and therefore we need to maintain the current defence budget?

South Africa is now expected to play a major role, and sometimes these expectations are unrealistic. We will not be able to avoid our responsibility within the family of nations. Our region is relatively stable now. To say that there is a possible military threat now or in the future is speculative, but we cannot say we do not need a defence. We do need one, and we need an effective force. This does not mean it should have unlimited resources. I believe that even in time of peace, defence can play a very important role in the RDP. They have the

expertise and infrastructure, and can help build projects that are vital for the country. Basically the transfer of manpower. We are arguing for this. **What is being done to promote ties with Cuba and to influence the United States to relent on its decision to extend the blockade of Cuba?**

One of the first countries we established ties with was Cuba. In fact it occurred when Fidel Castro was here during the Presidential inauguration. At the UN not only did we oppose the resolutions for the further intensification of the blockade against Cuba, but we were also the only country in Africa — many others abstained — to vote against it. We have been encouraging our private sector to go to Cuba long before it became an issue.

We are in constant discussions on every level over the Cuban issue. We have invited Fidel to come here and are waiting for his acceptance.

As far as our influence on the United States is concerned, it's the Americans who need to be mobilised to influence their government to end the sanctions. We do this at every opportunity, but it's the Americans who need to be mobilised to bring pressure on their government. Unfortunately the vast majority of them believe that it is in their interests to promote the economic blockade against Cuba.

De Klerk Calls For NP Order, End to 'Witchhunt'
MB0807162095 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1439 GMT 8 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Stellenbosch July 8 SAPA — National Party [NP] supporters disquieted at the direction the party was taking should take issue with him and stop "hunting" people like Constitutional Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer, NP leader, Deputy President FW de Klerk, said on Saturday [8 July].

Addressing the party's Federal Youth Congress in Stellenbosch, de Klerk, in his first public speech on his return from an official trip to North Africa and Europe, said he would not allow a witchhunt within the party.

NP ministers and public representatives were colleagues, who should display loyalty toward each other. There were enough channels within the party to discuss areas of concern.

"The NP is one, federal party. It is not 10 parties," de Klerk said. It had one action plan and one set of goals.

At the same time, there was room for its provincial structures to combat any threat to provinces' autonomy.

Referring to recent media criticism of Meyer, de Klerk said: "Blame me. Stop making a hunt on Roelf Meyer,

or whoever. If someone wants to fight, they can fight with me."

De Klerk warned that disciplinary steps would be taken against the "handful" of NP office-bearers, were they to be identified, who seemed to be placing their own interests above that of the party.

"There is no room in the NP for office-bearers who place their own interests and prejudices above the interests of the NP."

The NP had been in a "learning curve" regarding its role in the government of national unity [GNU], but his patience was running out.

"All NP office-bearers must stop agonising. We must start working," De Klerk said.

The NP was a party in its own right. It would remain in the GNU as long as it could do so with integrity and all concerned acted within the spirit of the Constitution.

De Klerk said he wished to call on the press and political commentators to show greater understanding for the nuances of the new GNU politics.

A crisis did not, for instance, arise every time the NP had to put its viewpoint clearly. A crisis also did not threaten when the NP tried to "improve" legislation in Parliament about which there had been cabinet consensus.

Examples were the bills on the truth commission and traditional leaders — the NP had taken its standpoint with his permission and that of a minister like Meyer. Differing viewpoints enunciated in Parliament did not imply that a minister was being rejected.

De Klerk said accusations that the NP was aimless and without a policy were "drivel". It was the only party within the current party political dispensation in South Africa which could effectively oppose the ANC, which was a danger to the country's future.

Among clear-cut areas of differentiation between the two parties was that while the NP insisted that the law had to be applied even-handedly, the Shell House incident had, for instance, shown that "prejudice and self-interest are rearing their ugly head within the ranks of the ANC".

Turning to economic issues, de Klerk said that while the ANC still clung to its "socialist heritage", the NP propagated private enterprise policies espoused by the world's successful countries.

Minister Blamed for Air Force Resignations

*MB0907193795 Johannesburg RAPPORT
in Afrikaans 9 Jul 95 p 8*

[Report by Eugene Gunning]

[FBIS Translated Text] The South African Air Force is now pointing a finger at Public Services and Administration Minister Zola Skweyiya for the many resignations by Air Force pilots.

Altogether, 65 pilots have resigned since the beginning of the year. For the last two years, an average of 105 pilots have resigned each year.

Skweyiya is being singled out as a man who cannot make decisions. This has led to highly trained staff being lost to the private sector.

It costs the taxpayer approximately 7 million rands to train a single pilot for four years.

Major General Willem Hechter, acting chief of the Air Force, says: "We talk, but nobody wants to take action. The money for a better deal is available. It is in our budget. Dr. Skweyiya must speak, and we will act. We are not asking for extra money."

The latest spate of resignations over salaries and conditions of service are being viewed in a very serious light. A senior Defense Force delegation, including Air Force generals, will meet senior Finance Ministry officials tomorrow to discuss the "crisis."

So far, the Air Force has not had much success in resolving the problem. Air Force Chief Lieutenant James Kriel informed President Nelson Mandela of the problem during the Air Force's 75th anniversary celebrations in Durban earlier this year. President Mandela had been sympathetic.

The Air Force has also held talks with Finance Minister Chris Liebenberg, but nothing has come of it.

To top it off, Skweyiya failed to attend a meeting with the Air Force. Skweyiya, as the minister responsible for public service, has not heeded proposals for a new, better dispensation for the Air Force's pilots and cabin crews.

SANDF To Accommodate Former MK Members

*MB1107140695 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1145 GMT 11 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg July 11 SAPA — Former Umkonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, ANC military wing — MK] members not assimilated into the South African National Defence Force [SANDF] will have a last chance to join next

month, SANDF integration committee chairman Lt-Gen Siphiwe Nyanda said on Tuesday [11 July].

He appealed to all former MK members whose names appeared on either the certified or non-certified personnel register to report to the Wallmannsthal base on July 25. "The defence force is making special arrangements to accommodate and process the intake of veterans," Nyanda said in a statement. There would be no further intakes.

The MK members should report to their regional representatives or the defence force's territorial commands on July 24 for assistance.

SANDF on Role in Peacekeeping Operations

*MB1007141195 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
10 Jul 95 p 7*

[Report by Mondli Makhanya]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The South African National Defence Force [SANDF] will only intervene in peacekeeping operations if the belligerent parties agree on its deployment of troops, according to Operations Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Wessels Kritzinger.

Writing in the "South Africa and Peacekeeping" booklet produced by the Institute for Defence Policy, Kritzinger says the United Nations has high expectations of South Africa's role in peacekeeping efforts because of its technological expertise and geographic familiarity with Africa.

The SANDF will adopt the UN principles of first trying to find a political settlement and removing mercenaries from the peacekeeping area. Kritzinger says the SANDF is at an advanced stage of preparing for such operations.

Writing in the same publication, SANDF Directorate of Planning Staff Senior Officer Colonel Rocky Williams also encourages political solutions and entering the scene only when the warring factions have agreed to this.

Armscor Submarine Steel Claimed 'Dumped' in Ocean

*MB1007174195 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
10 Jul 95 p 1*

[Article by Gert van der Westhuizen, Sarel van der Walt, and Antoinette Pienaar]

[FBIS Translated Text] Claims by an alleged middleman in an Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] transaction will be investigated by the Cameron Commission since the Attorney General's Office has decided against instituting criminal charges.

This follows allegations by Hans Werner Doering of Durban that Armscor owes him 3.3 million rands in commission for a transaction that involved importing a special type of steel from Germany to build submarines during the boycott years.

Material worth about 550 million rands is believed to have been dumped into the ocean near Durban in 1993 after the European Community became suspicious about the transaction.

Armscor sources, however, are adamant that there was nothing odd about the transaction. Doering, then employed at Dorbyl's shipbuilding section, claims that he did not receive a commission for his role in the project. He filed a charge against Armscor with the police economic crimes division. The matter was investigated, but the Office of the Transvaal Attorney General this week decided not to prosecute.

Friday, Transvaal's deputy attorney general, Advocate B.J. Bredenkamp, said he had advised Doering to file a civil claim. He could not find any grounds for criminal charges.

He also suggested that the investigating officer refer the case to the Cameron Commission, which is investigating Armscor transactions.

Advocate Ed Levin, Mr. Doering's legal adviser, consulted with his client yesterday after hearing that the attorney general would not pursue criminal charges against Armscor.

Armscor said in a statement earlier this year that a 2.5-billion-rand Navy program was suspended in June 1990 after 469 million rands had already been spent. Of this, 185 million rands was forfeited due to canceled contracts.

Armscor sources yesterday said it had investigated ways to get rid of the remaining material. It was later stored in accordance with existing guidelines. Information about the matter has already been submitted to the parliamentary standing committee on public accounts.

An Armscor spokesman said the company would comment on the allegations at a later date. The Cameron Commission could not be reached for comment.

W. Mandela Claims Police, ANC Have 'Vendetta'

*MB1007204595 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2039 GMT 10 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Umtata July 10 SAPA — Winnie Mandela on Monday [10 July] claimed the police waged a secret campaign of disinformation to destroy her with the help of African National Congress members.

She told a peace rally at Tsolo in the former Transkei she had learnt of the campaign when she met former security policeman Paul Erasmus, who recently blew his cover to make public claims of police dirty tricks.

"They (police) fed the local and foreign print media with stories to malign me. At the right time, I will reveal more devastating information that has been handed to me," said the former deputy minister of arts, culture, science and technology.

She said the "vendetta" had continued even when negotiations for a political settlement started. She said security police had obtained information from informers who were ANC and added fabrications which were fed to the media as fact.

"When the ANC was unbanned and our external comrades joined us after years in exile, we welcomed them with open hands. But there were those within our ranks who had their own agendas and who disliked us.

"Hopefully the truth commission will establish the truth in these matters. But let this be a warning to all of us that we should be guarded against this kind of mechanism to destroy us," Mandela told the rally.

Erasmus last week gave a weekly newspaper a copy of the secret Goldstone commission report outlining alleged security police involvement in murder, fraud, blackmail and political disinformation.

Angola**Government, UNITA To Meet, Beye To Visit Savimbi**

MB1007203695 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Military leaderships from the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] will meet in Luanda tomorrow. The meeting will center on technical aspects of the general military draft. According to a government source, the UNITA delegation will respond to some of the issues related to the general military draft that were held over from the last meeting between the government and UNITA. The meeting will not begin until tomorrow for two reasons: First, General Joao de Matos from the government side was not in Luanda. Second, the UNITA delegation was coordinating among its members.

In another development, Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, will leave for Bafundo tomorrow for talks with UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi. Beye and Savimbi will discuss his latest visit to New York and the visit to Angola by UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali on 14 July. During his visit to Angola, the UN secretary general will visit the city of Lobito.

Dos Santos Makes 'Minor' Government Reshuffle

MB1107134995 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 11 Jul 95

["Press communique" issued by the Office of the President of the Republic; place and date not given — read by announcer]

[FBIS Translated Text] His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic of Angola, has made minor government reshuffles.

A decree issued today says the president's Military Household is no longer led by a minister in the presidency, but by an armed forces general. Accordingly, Osvaldo de Jesus Serra van Dunem has been relieved of that post and replaced by General Manuel Helder Vieira Dias Junior.

Manuel Francisco Gomes Maiato has been appointed the president's economic adviser.

In another six decrees issued in terms of Paragraph G of Article 66 of the Constitution, the president relieved Rui Alberto Vieira Dias Mingas, Manuel Alfredo Salvaterra, and Jose Goncalves Martins Patrício as Angola's ambassadors extraordinary and plenipoten-

tiary to Portugal, Brazil, and the United States, respectively. Jose Goncalves Martins Patrício, Osvaldo de Jesus Serra van Dunem, and Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndalu have been appointed ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Portugal, Brazil, and the United States, respectively.

In line with a proposal made by the prime minister in terms of Paragraph B of Article 66 and No. 2 of Article 148 of the Constitution, the following officials have been relieved of the indicated posts:

Antonio Daniel Ventura de Azevedo, governor of Bengo Province; Domingos Hungo, quote, SKS [nom de guerre], unquote, governor of Cuando Cubango Province; Domingos das Chagas Simoes Rangel, governor of Huila Province; Paulo Teixeira Jorge, governor of Benguela Province; Agostinho Ndjaka, deputy governor of Huambo Province responsible for social affairs; Moises (Longui), deputy governor of Zaire Province responsible for socioeconomic affairs; and Paulo Afonso Maria, deputy governor of Zaire Province responsible for organization and community services affairs.

The president has appointed the following officials to the indicated posts, in line with a proposal made by the prime minister:

Afonso Pedro Canga, deputy minister of agriculture and rural development; Antonio Manuel Graca, deputy governor of the National Bank of Angola; Domingos Hungo, quote, SKS, unquote, governor of Bengo Province; Domingos das Chagas Simoes Rangel, governor of Benguela Province; Kundi Paihama, governor of Huila Province; Manuel Gama, governor of Cuando Cubango Province; Agostinho Ndjaka, deputy governor of Huambo Province responsible for economic and productive affairs; Jose Manuel, deputy governor of Moxico Province responsible for social affairs; Francisco Jose dos Santos, deputy governor of Cunene Province responsible for economic and productive affairs; Martins da Cruz Lombo, deputy governor of Cabinda Province responsible for social affairs; Domingos (Sumbu), deputy governor of Zaire Province responsible for economic and productive affairs; Monteiro Garcia, deputy governor of Zaire Province responsible for organization and community services.

Portuguese Minister Signs Security Accord

LD1007210495 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1700 GMT 10 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In addition to military cooperation within the framework of the Angolan peace process and under UN auspices, Portugal is to cooperate

directly with the Angolan Government in the area of internal security. Armando Pires in Luanda reports on the arrival of Portuguese Interior Minister Dias Loureiro.

[Pires] Dias Loureiro has come to sign a cooperation accord in internal security. The minister said this was a ratification of documents prepared by technical teams from both countries.

[Begin Dias Loureiro recording] From now on cooperation with Angola, which spans many levels and in fact is increasingly spreading to more areas, to new sectors, is also covering the area of security. This is the main objective of my visit and is the result of not just 15 or 20 days' work, but of work done over several years — including many meetings, some of them in Lisbon at ministerial and other levels. [end recording]

[Pires] Dias Loureiro did not want to speak of the specific areas and models for cooperation to be established with the Angolan Interior Ministry. Accompanying Dias Loureiro are: Lieutenant Colonel Bernardo Lencastre, director of the Border and Immigration Service; Daniel Sanches, director of the secret service; the chief commanders of the police and National Republican Guard; and the commander of Civilian Protection Force.

Tomorrow morning Dias Loureiro is to have his first working meeting with Angolan Interior Minister General Andre Petroff. [passage omitted]

Oil Production At 637,000 Barrels Per Day

MB1107072595 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Angola produces about 637,000 barrels of oil per day, most of it coming from Block Zero in Cabinda. National Petroleum Director Engineer Jose Mangueira discusses production plans:

[Begin recording] [Mangueira] Our output has never been as high as this, and we could increase production. It all depends on the investments we have made, and on the completion of reservoirs under construction.

[Correspondent] Does that mean that earnings have increased?

[Mangueira] To an extent they are linked to market prices. As a whole, though, our revenue goes up or down, depending on price fluctuations. It is advantageous for the country's economy to produce more oil. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Namibia

'Biggest' Copper Mine in Region Planned for Haib
MB0707194695 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN
in English 3 Jul 95 pp 1-2

[Report by Chris Ndivanga]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Plans are underway to establish the biggest copper mine in southern Africa in the south of Namibia.

The Haib copper prospect near Noordoeper is the largest in the region and once developed could have an open pit bigger than Rossing's, the largest open cast uranium mine in the world.

Local consulting firm, Parkman Namibia, together with local and foreign partners are due to start work on a feasibility study next month on the Haib prospect. If the feasibility study gives the go-ahead, mining could start in two years' time.

The approximately 20-month-long study will look at the environmental impact which the copper mine, when operational, may have on the local area.

Parkman Namibia's Managing Director, Andy Pepperell, told THE NAMIBIAN on Friday that the study will also look at the required infrastructure such as buildings and power supply which will be needed if the project is to go ahead.

Pepperell said Haib will be an open pit mine which could be the same size or even larger than the open pit at Rossing Uranium Mine near Arandis.

Once fully operational, the mine is expected to employ about 400 workers, a considerable employment boost to the south. The copper will be extracted from the ore using the bacterial heat leach process, he added.

Gold and molybdenum will be obtained as byproducts during the mining of the copper.

Peter Prentice, Managing Director of one of the mine's backers Great Fitzroy, recently told the South African SUNDAY TIMES that the mine will be the largest of its kind in region.

"Haib is the largest known undeveloped copper prospect in southern Africa, containing 1.5 billion [metric] tons of ore averaging 0.27 per cent copper plus gold and molybdenum," Prentice told the newspaper.

The mine, with an estimated life expectancy of 30 years, will be 70 per cent owned by Namibian Copper Mines Inc, an Australian company, Great Fitzroy, which will own 20 per cent of the mine, while the Rand Merchant

Bank of South Africa will own the remaining 10 cent per shareholding.

"In terms of operations Namibia Copper Mines [NCM] Inc. does not exist in Namibia," said Pepperell. However, NCM is listed on the Nasdaq in the United States. It is to be listed on the Namibian Stock Exchange.

The company recently raised N\$54 million [Namibian dollars] which will be used for the feasibility study. Pepperell said approximately N\$10.8-million is being used for upfront studies.

A further N\$1,368 million is needed to start the mine. If everything goes according to plan it could start producing copper in 1997.

The ore body has at least 400 million tons of mineable ore. The mining rate will be 28 million tons a year. If the project goes ahead as envisaged, it will be the largest ever undertaking of its kind in Namibia.

Pepperell said an estimated 100 megawatts of power will be needed for the operation. He added that the power needs of the Haib mine could be an extra incentive to the development of the off-shore Kudu gas field, the viability of which is currently being researched.

The feasibility study will also look at water supply needs which are expected to be equivalent to those of a 600 hectare farm.

The Haib prospect was discovered by the Swanson family during the 1940s and has never been developed.

Three years ago, Rand Merchant Bank bought an option to claim from owner, George Swanson, as well as access to all the results of the research undertaken over the years.

The Great Fitzroy-Rand Merchant Bank joint venture bought the mineral claims. The feasibility study will be coordinated by Bill Holly, a consultant from Great Fitzroy.

Mozambique

Government, Renamo To End 'Dual Administration'

MB10707203595 Maputo Radio Maputo in English
1800 GMT 7 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Officials from the Mozambican Government and from the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] opposition are visiting regions controlled by the former rebel movement in central Mozambique in an effort to end dual administration. Dual administration is the name given to situations that occur

when local Renamo members or supporters refuse to allow the state to operate in their areas.

The officials will speak to local people, traditional chiefs, and Renamo members and convince them there can no longer be any dual administration. They will also try to solve the problem of Dombe in Manica Province, where pro-Renamo traditional chiefs have expelled policemen and held personnel.

The traditional chiefs, according to reports from Dombe, execute local residents accused of witchcraft. Renamo member of parliament Alexandre Faite said the problem was lack of clarification in some Renamo areas on the current situation in the country. The traditional chiefs in Dombe are demanding a pay as civil servants and explanation about who won last October's general election.

Dhlakama Warns Maputo Against Using Force in Dombe

MB1007200095 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 10 Jul 95

[Passages within italics recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], said that the Dombe conflict may endanger peace if the government uses force. The Renamo leader said this at the same time the interior minister rejected sending the Rapid Intervention Police to Dombe.

[Dhlakama] *If the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] does that, it will be the end of Mozambique. They cannot even try it. When I heard that the interior minister wanted to use force in Dombe, I was surprised, since this would mean the end of national unity and the consolidation of peace and democracy. This would mean the resumption of war.*

The Renamo leader said, however, that the conflict would not be between the government and Renamo, but between the population and the police, which he described as partisan.

Dhlakama said that, due to his intervention, situations similar to what is happening in Dombe did not occur when Frelimo governors were appointed in the five provinces where Renamo won the October legislative and presidential elections.

[Dhlakama] *If I had not intervened, the same thing would have happened with the governors of Sofala, Manica, Tete, Zambezia, and Nampula Provinces, where Renamo won elections. They would have been expelled by the people.*

The Dombe conflict began last week when traditional chiefs prevented the police from opening a station in that area of Manica Province.

The Renamo president said Mozambique has no government, because its ministers are corrupt. Dhlakama said he realized this during the first stage of his visit to Maputo and Inhambane provinces. He said the new government is a political machine of corrupt officials who steal from the population and prepare false documents to deceive the international community through the embassies in Mozambique.

Dhlakama made these comments on the eve of yet another trip to Gaza Province as part of his latest tour of Mozambique's southern provinces. The Renamo leader will leave for Gaza Province on 13 July after touring eight districts in Maputo Province and 11 in Inhambane.

Dhlakama and his party lost legislative and presidential elections in these provinces. Dhlakama says his tour of southern Mozambique has nothing to do with the elections results, but is aimed at assessing the current situation. Dhlakama said if elections were held tomorrow, he and his party would win more than 90 percent of the vote.

[Dhlakama]If we could mobilize the people and the international community to hold elections tomorrow, I would win with 95 percent. Even people who voted for Frelimo and President Chissano are saying that we were deceived.

The opposition leader says his party is gaining popularity partly because the people no longer believe in the better future pledged by Frelimo during the election campaign.

Paper Criticizes Chissano's Visit to Sudan

MB1007132295 Maputo IMPARCIAL in Portuguese
3 Jul 95 p 1

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] President Joaquim Chissano's visit to the Sudan at a time when the Khartoum government is being accused of involvement in the attempt on the life of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak shortly before the start of the OAU summit, and his attendance of the ceremonies marking the seizure of power by someone who is regarded as one of Africa's most bloodthirsty leaders, have been criticized by the opposition and badly received by Western democratic diplomats.

President Chissano was one of the few special guests invited to the ceremony marking the sixth anniversary of the coup led by General 'Umar al-Bashir, who has been ruling the Sudan with an iron fist since he overthrew Sadiq al-Mahdi, the pioneer of democracy in

that country, in June 1989. [passage omitted] According to Chissano, the reason for the presidential visit was allegedly the "development of a culture of peace in Africa." Western chancelleries were not very convinced, and regarded the Mozambican president's participation in the ceremony as an endorsement of one of Africa's most contested regimes.

The visit has also displeased Sudanese political parties and trade unions, which have been persecuted, marginalized, and banned by the so-called National Salvation Revolution's Command Council.

Mozambique's opposition parties feel President Chissano should explain why he has gone to the Sudan to socialize with dictator al-Bashir since the official explanation about "advice on how to achieve peace" is inconsistent, and the fact that the Khartoum regime is suspected of having taken part in the attempt on the Egyptian president's life.

[Maputo IMPARCIAL in Portuguese on 5 July 1995 p 2 in a similar report adds: "Mohamad Abdel Azeem, Egypt's ambassador in Maputo, has described Joaquim Chissano's visit to Khartoum as a contribution to efforts aimed at reaching political calm in the Sudan. Azeem says the successful Rome accord, which brought peace back to Mozambique after 16 years of fratricidal war, is a model "for all African countries afflicted by armed conflicts." This, he said, "was the principal reason for Chissano's visit."]

Foreign Investors Feel Costs 'Prohibitive'

MB1007132295 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese
6 Jul 95 p 1

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The cost of investing in Mozambique is prohibitive. This was the most widely expressed view at the first session of the conference on the private sector in Maputo yesterday. [passage omitted]

You have to pay the notary's registration fee for companies, there are industrial taxes to pay the CPI [expansion unknown], and the visas come slowly and expensively, with about 1,000 contos fine for each day a foreigner stays in the country after his visa has expired. In addition to that, you have to pay money on the side for inevitable bribes, costs — sometimes astronomical — to pay consultants for their market studies, and the Mozambique Telecommunication Company's inflationary charges.

A foreign participant at the meeting said the CPI's taxes are obviously to pay the institution's whole operation. CPI Director Augusto Sumburane agreed that this was so because the State does not have the money, so the burden must be borne by the investor with per

capita payments or then foreign cooperation money. The foreign participant asked: Why does the State not make it easier for investors and then fetch the money it needs to finance the CPI's operation from the taxes it can charge on those businesses? To which Sumburane replied: "We have to begin somewhere."

These costs sometimes reach incredible figures. Lomaco [Lonrho-Mozambique Agroindustrial Company], which is going through very lean times, now must fork out some 2 million contos in taxes just to legalize its intended increase in capital stock. Already, it had to pay 300,000 contos to raise its capital stock the first time.

In addition to costs, emphasis was placed on the foreigner's first impressions of this country: Expensive visas, time wasted asking for visas, and disagreeable treatment from immigration personnel at airports and land border points. [passage omitted]

It was recognized that State authorities are beginning to show signs of a change in mentality and are now willing to speed up bureaucratic procedures. Be that as it may, the fact remains that the State machine needs a serious jolt.

The crux of the matter is the following: If Mozambique really wishes to compete for investment on the international market its installation costs must not exceed those of competitor markets. [passage omitted]

Zambia

Home Affairs Minister Threatens To Arrest Kaunda

MB1007140395 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1248 GMT 10 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lusaka July 10 SAPA -- Zambian Home Affairs Minister Chitalu Sampa on Monday [10 July] threatened former President Kenneth Kaunda with arrest if he continued inciting civil disobedience.

"Kaunda will be arrested if he persists with his agitation for violence. People who think they are untouchable will face the wrath of the law irrespective of their status," Sampa said.

Kaunda had held high office which entailed upholding the law and protection of the motherland, Sampa said, warning that if he did not observe the law "he should not blame the government for the consequences".

Kaunda has repeatedly said he would organise a nationwide civil disobedience campaign to compel President Frederick Chiluba's government to bring forward the presidential and parliamentary election date from 1996 to October this year.

Zairians Flee Into Country in 'Large Numbers'

MB1107063595 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 11 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zairians said to be fleeing possible hostilities back home following the unfavorable political climate are entering Zambia at Kasumbalesa border post in large numbers. Copperbelt Minister Kangwa Nsuluka has already raised concern over the influx of Zairians into the border town of Chililabombwe. He told ZANA [Zambia News Agency] in an interview that so many people entering the country illegally could pose a security risk. The minister called on residents to be vigilant and report suspicious looking characters to police or immigration authorities.

Zimbabwe

State Sells Shares in Companies To Raise Revenue

MB0707204295 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 29 Jun 95 p 1

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The government is liquidating its entire \$1.5 billion [Zimbabwean dollars] stake in quoted companies, and has given the first purchase option to institutional investors, a stock and money market analyst said yesterday.

They told THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE the authorities convened a meeting with institutional investors on June 23 and advised them to "warehouse" the shares for re-sale to blacks at an opportune time in six quoted companies. The concerned companies have also been told to find buyers for the same shares.

Last year the government sold its stake in Hunyani, but the state still retains an interest in Caps, Delta, Mhangura, Wankie, Finhold and Zimbabwe Newspapers. It is unclear if the controlling shares in Zimpapers will also be offloaded as the stock has been labelled a strategic one, which could not be sold.

One stockmarket analyst said Ministry of Finance officials invited the investors — pension funds and insurance companies — to buy the shares within a period of 30 days to enable the authorities to raise revenue for the current 1994/95 Budget.

"They will probably sell next month (July) and put the money in this year's Budget," he said, noting that the 1994/95 financial year ends tomorrow. The authorities had promised to raise \$1 billion from the sale of some of their private assets but have so far found only \$240 million from the sale of Delta shares.

In May the government instructed market dealers to canvass for a stock issue but close to two months later

it still has not come to a market that has been awash with paper, and had a surplus of over \$300 million on Wednesday.

Another analyst said the general reaction was that the government's proposal was not attractive but other investors were interested, particularly in blue chip Delta Corporation.

"But this effectively throws out the indigenisation question," noted one analyst, referring to the enunciated government programme to sell the majority of its public shareholding to the majority blacks.

Industries Seek 'Reciprocal Trade War' With RSA

*MB1007131695 Harare Zimbabwe National
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1130 GMT 10 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Emotions were high during the just-ended Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries'

congress held in Victoria Falls, over South Africa's delay in concluding a new trade agreement, resulting in demands for an outright reciprocal trade war by Zimbabwe.

One issue is the trade imbalance, and the protectionist tariffs that South Africa has put in place, denying Zimbabwean goods, particularly textiles, leather, and electrical appliances, a market in that country. This trade imbalance allows South Africa to export goods worth \$4 billion dollars, against Zimbabwe's \$1 billion.

The South African high commissioner to Zimbabwe, Jeremiah Kingsley Mamabulu, says it will take between 3 and 4 years before a new trade agreement can be reached with his country.

Ghana**Military Accord Signed With Sierra Leone**

AB1007164295 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 10 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ghana and Sierra Leone have signed a military cooperation pact in Accra — a memorandum of understanding — and this provides for the training of military personnel from Sierra Leone by the Ghana Armed Forces. The signatories were for Ghana, the minister of defense, Alhaji Mahama Iddrisu, and for Sierra Leone, the deputy chairman of the National Provisional Ruling Council and chief of defense staff, Brigadier (Jay Madabiyu). Paul Adidu Dzane was at the ceremony:

[Dzane] The strong and cordial relationship between Sierra Leone and Ghana is back to pre-independence period. The relationship nurtured by the common inspirations of the two countries, grew after independence through many exchange programs in education and sports. The signing of the memorandum of understanding is therefore a manifestation of their desire for continued cooperation between the two countries. The agreement comes at the request of the Sierra Leonean authorities. The memorandum of understanding covers training programs for the military and police as well as joint military exercises. It is subject to reviewing and revision on notification by any of the signing partners. Prohibited activities under the agreement include the noninvolvement of training personnel in civil action or combat and any form a support for any civil authority in each other's country.

The termination of the program can also be initiated by any of the two signing partners with a long period of notification. The Ministry of Defense, Alhaji Mahama Iddrisu, said Ghana, apart from encouraging and promoting regional peace and unity, will continue to extend her training facility to sister African countries, particularly in the subregion with the view to promoting and enhancing the common goals of Africa. Alhaji Iddrisu hoped that the cooperation would work for the good and benefit of the two countries. The deputy chairman of the National Provisional Ruling Council, Brigadier (Madabiyu) described the occasion as historic. He said expressing on paper the existing relationship between the two countries at this point in Sierra Leone's development demonstrates the confidence and trust his government has in Ghana. He expressed the hope that both countries would do everything possible to maintain and improve on their relationship.

Niger**President Responds to Government Communique**

AB0707150795 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 7 Jul 95

[Communiqué issued by the Office of the President in Niamey on 6 July; read by Andre-Joseph Wright, permanent undersecretary to head of state — recorded] [FBIS Translated Text] Here is a communique from the Office of the President: In a communique issued today, the government has again gone on the offensive and made serious allegations against the president of the Republic, who is the head of state, with the morbid intention of inciting the national and international communities against him. The Office of the President would like to reestablish the truth and is, consequently, making the following clarifications:

The president did receive the prime minister yesterday, who came to discuss with him the agenda of today's cabinet meeting. Since the president and the prime minister were unable to agree on the items to be listed on the agenda, the cabinet meeting was not convened. Since the order for preparing the cabinet meeting room had not been given, it was consequently natural that the government members who went to the hall without being invited found the gates closed.

Concerning the allegation that the president supposedly rejected the procedure suggested by the Supreme Court for convening cabinet meetings, which he had himself accepted publicly, it simply needs to be recalled that it was at the express request of the head of the state that the suggestions of the Supreme Court were published. A look at these suggestions indicates that the cabinet agenda must be prepared and jointly agreed on by both the president and the prime minister. Once an agreement has been reached on the agenda and a date retained, still of a common accord, the cabinet must be convened by its chairman through the government secretary general, who serves as the permanent coordinator. In what way, therefore, did the president fail to honor his public commitment by demanding — since there was a disagreement between the two heads of the executive — that agenda be drawn up at the cabinet meeting? The government is, in fact, trying to circumvent the Supreme Court's suggestions and to lay down new procedures for convening cabinet meetings.

Furthermore, some time ago, the president, in a desire to calm the situation and be accommodating, willingly undertook to abide by the Supreme Court's suggestions, and asked the prime minister to do likewise. Today, everybody is at liberty to see that the prime minister never really felt bound by the Supreme Court's suggestions.

This is best evidenced by the deliberate vagueness maintained by the government over the notions of cohabitation, changeover of political power, and depolitization of public services, political posts, and technical posts as well as its daily abusive practices in these areas. Despite the numerous declarations of good faith made by the prime minister, the people of Niger continue to witness a really unbridled witchhunt in public offices and other related services based on political criteria, even for technical posts.

No sector of the public or semi-public service was spared, not even the services under the Office of the President. Thus, in spite of the Supreme Court's opinion which brings the State Documentation Center [CDE] under the Office of the President; notwithstanding the decrees adopted by the Council of Ministers, organizing the services of the Office of the President and those of the Office of the Prime Minister; and in spite of the head of state's repeated warnings to the prime minister regarding the transfer of employees working in services placed under the Office of the President and the prime minister's pledge to pay heed accordingly to these warnings, the head of state noticed that 11 CDE employees were transferred without his knowledge by Decision No.137/MIAT DGPM of 23 June 1995.

In the circumstances, why should the president of the Republic continue to be the only one bound by the Supreme Court's suggestions? In each government communique on the ups and downs of the cohabitation, any careful reader will notice the word impede. The latest communique even talks of global strategies to impede. Asking the prime minister to hold on the phone to be recalled later cannot be considered as impeding anything; neither can asking the prime minister, who arrived suddenly at the head of state's office, to wait till the end of an ongoing meeting to be received by the president of the Republic be considered as an impediment.

Finally, the government suspects the president of the Republic of having deliberately programmed some activities in his schedule for Thursday, 13 July, and Thursday, 20 July, for the sole purpose of preventing the holding of cabinet meetings. At this juncture, it would be proper to point out the following: Since no cabinet meeting had been scheduled for Thursday, 13 July, the president of the Republic chose that date for the meeting of the Higher Judicial Council which, indeed, had been put off several times as a result of timetable constraints. As for Thursday, 20 July, the head of state's trip is dictated by the summit meeting holding in Cote d'Ivoire on 21 July between the French president and heads of state of member countries of the Entente Council.

When all is said and done, the government pretends to forget that it is always possible to hold cabinet meetings on any day of the week whenever the need arises. In fact, it is with a view to covering up the glaring difficulties it is facing in providing appropriate solutions to the urgent and agonizing concerns of the people of Niger that the government is striving, at all cost, to make the president of the Republic the man responsible for impeding government functioning.

The president of the Republic, as guarantor of the smooth functioning of government and the continuity of the state and, in keeping with the oath he took before the nation, cannot accept such outrageous encroachments on the authority he symbolizes, let alone acts capable of dangerously compromising the ongoing democratic process in the country. The president of the Republic wishes to emphatically stress his determination to fully exercise his constitutional powers.

Hence, the president of the Republic, head of state, in his capacity as head of the public service and the Armed Forces, declares null and void the measures announced in the government's communique, purporting to suspend certain corporate chiefs executive from office — I stress that point — as well as any other measures adopted in a manner not in tune with Constitution and the laws of the Republic. Niger is a country that subscribes to the rule of law and must remain so. The president of the Republic will see to it that that is the case. Thank you for your attention.

President, Prime Minister Tension Increases

*AB1007162095 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1215 GMT 10 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The standoff between President Mahamane Ousmane and Prime Minister Amadou Hama continues. The prime minister is still refusing to have the head of state's orders carried out. The head of state has ordered the withdrawal of security forces from certain companies, but they continue to encircle the said companies, preventing the directors-general close to the presidential group to enter the companies' premises. Malam Yaro reports from Niamey:

[Begin Yaro recording] Tension is rising higher and higher in the conflict between the head of state and his prime minister. In spite of the official letter sent by President Ousmane to the prime minister asking him to see to the urgent withdrawal of the security forces who have taken position since 6 July in front of certain companies and offices on the prime minister's orders, the security forces are still in place.

Moreover, the directors-general suspended by the government are yet to resume duty, even though the presi-

dent of the Republic has declared such suspensions null and void. What is more, they have been replaced by acting directors-general. At any rate, there is total confusion here.

Over the weekend, political parties of all persuasions came out with statements. Those of the presidential group have asked the head of state to fully assume his responsibilities in running the state. The parties of the new majority, which support the prime minister, have also asked the prime minister to assume his responsibilities.

According to observers here, the situation is becoming increasingly serious as the two men are sticking to their guns. Persistent rumors making the rounds here say that if the crisis persists, the head of state may invoke Article 55 of the country's Constitution, which bestows on him exceptional powers, whenever the normal functioning of the country's institutions is at a standstill. [end recording]

Armed Men Attack Dosso Military Garrison 9 Jul

AB1007150095 *Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French* 1200 GMT 10 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Armed men attacked the Dosso military garrison yesterday morning. One soldier was killed and two others were wounded. Three attackers were also killed. Following an hour of fierce battle, the defeated attackers fled into the nearby forest before crossing the border into Nigeria. Certain clues suggest they may be members of the Movement for Development and Democracy, a Chadian movement opposed to the Ndjamena regime. Mohammed Ali has the details.

[Ali] The Dosso military detachment is the first security position in the Lake Chad region to be overrun by rebels and arms traffickers of various nationalities. Between 4 AM and 5 AM on 9 July, several columns of armed men were observed in several places at the military garrison. A rocket was fired on the garrison, grenades were launched, and automatic weapons were fired. The Niger Army retaliated, and the attackers were repulsed. The latter reassembled and came back in full force. The ensuing battle lasted nearly an hour. At daybreak, the attackers broke up and fled to Nigeria.

Bloodstains, bits of human flesh, and blown human brains were scattered all over the battlefield. The points of impact of gunshots and grenades were visible signs of the fierceness of the battle. Altogether, the Niger Army lost one soldier, and two others were wounded. Three attackers were killed. Their bodies were left behind by their fleeing comrades. One of the killed attackers was formally identified by the soldiers. He was a regular visitor to the Dosso camp. The soldiers arrested him last

year for engaging in illicit activities and was detained on the camp for some time. He was later handed over to the gendarmerie and was probably released shortly afterward. He came back only to die in the same camp. [passage omitted]

FDR Claims Responsibility for Attack

AB1007195195 *Paris AFP in French*
1804 GMT 10 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Lagos, 10 Jul (AFP) — The Democratic Front of Renewal [FDR], (a Niger armed opposition group), this evening claimed responsibility for the attack carried out today at dawn on a military post in southeastern Niger.

In a telephone conversation, from Maiduguri, Borno State capital, in Nigeria's extreme northeastern region bordering Niger and Chad, FDR Spokesman Maman Atar stated that FDR combatants attacked a Niger Armed Forces unit at dawn, in Bosso district, killing 20 Niger soldiers. Two FDR combatants were killed and five others wounded in the attack, the source added.

Niger radio today blamed the attack on rebels of the Chadian Movement for Democracy and Development [MDD], (an armed opposition group). According to the radio, the attack, which took place in Diffa Region (1.150 km east of Niamey), claimed the life of a Niger soldier, with two others wounded, while three MDD rebels were killed.

Meanwhile, in a telephone call to the AFP, from Cameroon, someone claiming to be an MDD member, categorically denied any MDD involvement in the incident.

Nigeria

Government Reacts to Western 'Threats'

AB1007102595 *Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English*
0900 GMT 10 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Federal Government says it will not allow the Western world to stampede it out of office before enthroning a durable democratic structure in the country. The minister for special duties, Alhaji Wada Nas, stated this in Kaduna while reacting to the recent threats by Britain to stop Nigeria from attending the next Commonwealth summit.

Alhaji Wada Nas maintained that Nigeria had for long attained her independence and was neither a colony nor a subject to Britain or any other country. He said that Nigeria could channel its destiny and forge ahead without extra interference with or without the Commonwealth. The minister described as ill-motivated

the spate of negative reactions against the present administration by the United States and Britain.

'Big' Arms Factory Uncovered in Plateau State

*AB1007152895 Lagos NEW NIGERIAN in English
6 Jun 95 p 16*

[Article by Judith Adama: "Arms Factory Uncovered in Jos"; first paragraph is NEW NIGERIAN introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] A big arms factory, which has produced hundreds of assorted arms, has been discovered by police in Vwang village in Jos South local government of Plateau State.

The alleged owner of the factory, nicknamed "countryman", has also been arrested by the police for questioning. A police bulletin which was made available to newsmen at the weekend, said assorted arms and ammunition were also recovered from the factory.

According to the bulletin which was signed by an assistant commissioner of police, Mr. Paul Ochonu, arms and ammunition and pistols recovered, were designed to fire 9mm ammunition. Also recovered were locally made shot guns, assorted fire arms parts, implements and other components for manufacturing fire arms. Efforts are currently being made by the police to recover arms and ammunition already sold to members of the public.

Meanwhile, the police in Jos have already arrested seven persons suspected to have masterminded the theft of the Nigeria Telecommunications [NITEL] cables in Jos metropolis. They were arrested in their hideouts at Kugiyi village loading the cables into a Peugeot station wagon with registration number KN 6656 SM.

Items recovered include 11 rolls of NITEL cables and a fertilizer bag containing large quantity of aluminum wires.

Police bulletin said that those arrested would soon appear before court.

Court Orders Trial for Detained Lawyer

*AB0707140495 Paris AFP in English
1224 GMT 7 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, 7 Jul (AFP) — The Federal High Court here has told the military authorities to bring detained opposition figure Gani Fawehinmi to trial, accusing them of "grossly violating" his basic rights, legal sources announced Friday [7 July]. In his pronouncement Thursday, Judge S.O. Ojutalayo said Monday's arrest and detention of the prominent Nigerian lawyer was a "gross violation of his freedom of movement...and personal dignity." He ordered the

government to bring Fawehinmi to trial on July 17 and compensate him to the tune of 10 million naira (450,000 dollars) for "illegally violating his basic rights."

Nigerian security forces arrested Fawehinmi, a prominent human rights activist, in his Lagos office Monday night. No formal charges were laid, but the arrest appeared to be linked to suggestions that his recently formed National Conscience Party would defy a ban on public rallies, campaigns and political meetings. Just before his arrest, he had made virulent attacks in the press against General Sani Abacha's military regime.

And despite being banned from leaving the country, he managed to slip past the authorities on May 19 to seek medical care in Britain. He returned home triumphantly on June 26, pledging to beef up the struggle against the military authorities.

Since coming to power in a military coup in November 1993, Abacha has jailed many of the country's political opponents and clamped down on political activity. Fawehinmi's arrest follows that of at least 23 military officers and civilians charged with plotting to overthrow the government in March, including former state president General Olusegun Obasanjo and his deputy General Shehu Musa Yar'Adua. The trial is being held behind closed doors.

Authorities May Reconsider Treason Trial Verdict

*AB1007145495 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1215 GMT 10 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Nigerian authorities are probably going to reconsider their stand in the face of mounting international pressure. General Abacha's government has ordered the Abuja Military Tribunal to review the verdict and sentences inflicted on the presumed authors of the abortive coup attempt announced last March by the ruling military regime. Our Lagos correspondent, Tunde Fatunde brings us this report:

[Begin Fatunde recording] According to the latest edition of the TELL magazine, a independent weekly, General Sani Abacha, the leader of the Nigerian military junta, has allegedly directed the military tribunal which is currently determining the level of involvement of the supposed authors of the abortive coup d'etat, to organize a fresh trial.

This measure, according to the official jargon, constitutes an extension of said trial. Still according to the TELL, the resumption of the trial allegedly follows protests and mounting intense pressure from the international community, including Great Britain, against the aforementioned sentences handed down by the tribunal

to the coup plotters and their associates and considered to be too severe and unacceptable.

According to the revelation, which has neither been confirmed nor denied by the Nigerian presidency, the outgoing British secretary of state for foreign affairs, Douglas Hurd, has presented a certified copy of the verdict signed by General Patrick Aziza, the tribunal chairman, to the Nigerian ambassador accredited to the British Crown in London. According to the verdict, the former Nigerian president, General Olusegun Obasanjo, and his former deputy, General Musa Yar'Adua, were respectively sentenced to a prison term of 25 and 40 years. In addition, the 18 accused military officers allegedly received the death sentence. [end recording]

Sierra Leone

'Major' Army Offensive Kills Dozens of Rebels

AB1007210595 London BBC World Service
in English 1830 GMT 10 Jul 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A major air and ground offensive is under way in southern Sierra Leone against Foday Sankoh's RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels. The Army's latest drive is in response to attacks last week which threatened the country's second city, Bo, from where our correspondent, Alhassan Sillah, reports:

[Begin Sillah recording] Military sources at the Brigade High Command in Bo confirmed this morning that one of the fiercest counteroffensives against RUF insurgents occurred within striking distance of Bo township in the past 48 hours that left dozens of rebels killed. These sources say that troops backed by helicopter gunships and friendly forces routed rebels in an area known as Jambohun located within 4 miles of this township.

The spectacular rebel advance followed their capture of the strategic town of Bombe mid last week and another successful assault on government positions at (Kitonko), 7 miles from Bo, late on Friday [7 July] evening. By Saturday morning, there was mild consternation among the population on the outskirts of Bo when early risers found themselves face to face with groups of uniformed men, some looking as though they had slept in trenches while others appeared like plain grave diggers. It turned out that these were government soldiers whose positions had been overrun by the rebels at (Kitonko) and who had, quote, unquote, tactically withdrawn to the safety of Bo. But the reorganization of troops was as dramatic as their withdrawal.

Under the command of Brigade Commander Lieutenant Colonel T.F. Keru and cover from helicopter gunships,

troops within a matter of hours regained control of both Jambohun and (Kitonko). Many rebels were said to have been killed in the process. A senior lecturer from the nearby Bo Teacher's College at Towala told me rather confidently that he felt the threat on Bo at least from that area was over. One military officer I contacted this morning, smiling rather broadly into the telephone mouthpiece, described the weekend's operation as magnificent. Indeed, it was the first time in my entire coverage of this war that I have had a military operation described as magnificent. [end recording]

Peace Group Offers 'Fresh Hopes' for Settlement

AB0707201795 London BBC World Service
in English 0615 GMT 7 Jul 95

[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Ben Dotsei Malor]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] As rebels of the RUF [Revolutionary United Front] continue to wreak havoc on villages and highways in Sierra Leone, the peace group there yesterday offered fresh hopes for a negotiated solution to the war. The National Coordinating Committee for Peace [NCCP], an umbrella organization of more than 50 political and religious groups, said at a press conference in Freetown that it was making some headway in getting the RUF and the NRPC [National Provisional Ruling Council] Government to talk. On the line to Freetown, I asked our reporter Lansanna Fofana, what exactly the NCCP said.

[Begin recording] [Fofana] What they were saying was that the RUF, through the International Alliance, will be ready for a national conference and a peace dialogue with the government and whoever might be interested in peace. Whenever that would happen wasn't declared in the meeting, but apparently the NCCP was hopeful about trying to facilitate these talks.

[Malor] That means they haven't had any direct contacts with the RUF at all?

[Fofana] Well, actually their envoy met with officials of the International Alliance, the Commonwealth Secretariat, and a number of other organizations that have been interested in the conflict in Sierra Leone. What he had to say when he was reporting back to his public was that they are very much hopeful, and these people were ready to facilitate talks between the warring factions. And more important, these guys were insisting that people desist from referring to the rebels as terrorists and bandits, and that a more decent language be used in referring to the rebels.

[Malor] And the NCCP. There are many groups, many bodies trying to find a negotiated peace settlement to

the crisis in Sierra Leone. How influential is the NCCP, and why should Sierra Leoneans be hopeful that this move is definitely going to end in peace.

[Fofana] Well, to my mind, I think the NCCP is influential in its own way, because certainly it is this group that comprises well over 50 groupings — NGO's [nongovernmental organizations], religious bodies, and political groups — that have come together as one coordinating group to try and negotiate peace.

[Malor] Strangely, the NCCP seems to see the solution to Sierra Leone's problem, in coming abroad, contacting the international organization International Alert [as heard], and also the Commonwealth Secretariat. Have they said anything at all about trying to make a direct representation to the Sierra Leonean Government, and a direct representation to the rebels?

[Fofana] I think the officials of the NCCP, from my talks with them, have been trying very hard to reach the RUF, but they haven't been able from within the country. So they sent this envoy to London to try and talk to international NGO's, who are in regular contact with the RUF.

[Malor] What about the government?

[Fofana] The government.... [pauses] the last time the NCCP organized a peace forum at the city council in Freetown, they did invite the government as well as the RUF, but certainly both sides did not show up. [end recording].

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